

DEWEY Recovering at Hong Kong. CASTELAR The Spanish Republican Dead. IRELAND Speaks Upon Peace and Progress. ROSEBERRY Upon the Uses of Great Wealth. BONHEUR At the Point of Death.

EMILIO CASTELAR, ONCE SPAIN'S DICTATOR, DEAD.



Emilio Castelar, the Spanish Republican, Dead.

Famous Republican Orator and Statesman's End Came Yesterday.

MADRID, May 25.—Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who had been suffering from an attack of pulmonary catarrh, contracted last winter, died to-day at Murcia, capital of the ancient kingdom and modern province of that name.

For a time he was professor of history and philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1866 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement which was put down by Serrano. He was condemned to death, but he succeeded in making his escape, and sought refuge first at Geneva, Switzerland, and afterward in France.

When the revolution broke out in September, 1868, he returned, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the Republican movement.

ART IN AMERICA "BAH-BAHED!"

Even New Yorkers, Writes Jollivet, Are Not Able to Stand Yankee Opera.

PARIS, May 25.—The correspondence of the Chicago Tribune cables his paper as follows: Gaston Jollivet, in a long article in *Edgar*, says: "If the two colossal statues announced to be sent from America, and to be disembarked in France as a present to this republic, were not to arrive no one would shed tears. The two statues coming from America can well afford to be indefinitely retarded."

COOL AIR BRACES DEWEY AND HE ENJOYS SOCIETY AT THE CLIFF.

The Admiral's Step Was Vigorous When He Took a Walk at Dusk with Wildman. Filipino Junta and the Infamous Bray Cowed by the Police.

HONG KONG, May 25.—Admiral Dewey shows great improvement already. Installed spaci-ously at the Peak Hotel, with lofty windows that catch every mouthful of wind from the sea, he is losing the air of languor that he wore when he landed from his blistered cruiser.

He has become one of themselves already. With the ease of a polished man of the world, he has dropped into his place in a little community that really resembles a house party at an English country residence.

If the Filipino Junta ever meant more than bluster by its hints of assassination, it has been thoroughly cowed by the British police. Howard Bray, the English confederate of the insurgents, has been suddenly stricken dumb.

At dusk to-day, when the sea breeze set in, Admiral Dewey took a walk along the bluff with Consul Wildman, and they remained out for half an hour. The victor's bearing was alert and his voice vigorous.

THE HEAD OF THE BROKEN STATUE RECOVERED.

Also the Jewels Stolen from the Famous Shrine of Our Lady of Charity at Santiago.

Santiago, May 25.—Two Spaniards and a Mexican were arrested to-day on a charge of looting the famous shrine of Nuestra Señora Caridad. Francisco Gutierrez, a Spaniard, Chief of the Secret Police, made the arrests and secured the jewels, valued at \$25,000, and the head of the statue of the saint that was broken off and removed.

THE RED CROSS AT PEACE CONGRESS.

The Morgnier Scheme May Be Without the Jurisdiction of the Conference.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—The two sections of the Committee on Laws of Warfare of the Peace Conference met separately to-day and began the examination of the subject submitted to them, the Red Cross section discussing Paragraph 5 and Paragraph 6 of the circular of Count Muraviev, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Brussels Conference section discussing Paragraph 7.

Both sections met subsequently and discussed the scheme for the revision of the Geneva Convention, known as the Morgnier Scheme.

The Morgnier Scheme comprises modifications of the Geneva Convention in relation to wounded and sick prisoners, members of the military hospital service, convalescents for the wounded, ambulances, hospitals, property belonging to naturalized persons, religious and medical staffs and kindred subjects.

It was proposed to submit the scheme to another committee for revision, and the question was then raised whether the conference was competent to deal with the matter. Those who took a negative view argued that the conference had decided in principle, and all the governments had agreed, that nothing should be submitted to another conference.

The Morgnier Scheme was adopted by the conference, and the committee on Laws of Warfare of the Peace Conference met separately to-day and began the examination of the subject submitted to them, the Red Cross section discussing Paragraph 5 and Paragraph 6 of the circular of Count Muraviev, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Brussels Conference section discussing Paragraph 7.

OUR MARK TWAIN AN EMPEROR'S GUEST.

Received in Special Audience by Francis Joseph and Bids Farewell to Austria.

Vienna, May 25.—Emperor Francis Joseph received "Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemens) in special audience this afternoon. Twain and his family are about to leave Austria for England, and this audience was given as a notable compliment to the American author, who is exceedingly popular in Vienna society.

"WAR CAN BE MADE HUMANE."--Ireland.

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PARIS, May 25.—Archbishop Ireland is taking great interest in the Peace Conference. He has been paying close attention to the sentiments of the people on the subject in the countries where he has been travelling recently.

He gave the Journal to-day the following synopsis of the result of his observations: "I find that the intelligent men of Italy, France and Belgium everywhere are taking a deep thought as to how they can contribute their quota toward advancing the chief object of the conference."

"Big ideas, like the oak, take time for development. The disarmament idea has developed slowly, and has been aided by a fortunate force of circumstances."

"The unique conference now in session at The Hague is a positive credential of Christian progress. The broad problem is how to save human life and lighten the burdens of those who labor so that men may not be needlessly sacrificed nor uselessly burdened."

CUBAN SOLDIERS DISPERSING UNPAID.

HAVANA, May 25.—Major-General Fitzhugh Lee telegraphed Governor-General Brooke to-day that 200 Cubans, of the command of General Mayla Rodriguez, near Marianao, dispersed yesterday, after resolving not to take the \$75 per man. Some of them sold their arms and others took them to their homes.

Telegrams from different points say that the Cuban army in the western provinces will decline to give up arms or to accept American money. According to these reports, the Government employees will contribute a percentage of their salaries in order to give the soldiers an amount equal to that offered by the United States.

Heavy rains began here last night. Washington, May 25.—The flag of the Cuban merchant marine will soon be a familiar one in New York harbor. This flag, as described in the Journal some time ago, was adopted as a compromise, because the Cuban national flag is not yet recognized and because the United States flag cannot be used by a country which retains its national emblem.

The Assistant Secretary of War issued an order about a month ago regulating the coastwise trade under the new flag. To-day he telegraphed the following to Colonel Bliss, in charge of the customs of Cuba: "Officers of customs in the island of Cuba may authorize the clearance for foreign ports or ports of the United States of vessels under the distinctive signal and coast permit of Cuba, in granting such clearance, officers of customs will advise masters or owners that the United States does not assume any obligation for the protection of vessels, and the clearance does not except the vessel in foreign port or ports of the United States from penalties or forfeitures of any description that may be incurred."

This order reintroduces Cuba to the commerce of the world. It gives the Cubans the privilege of expanding their commerce and is regarded as an additional proof of the desire of the United States to hasten the ability of the Cubans to control their own affairs.

The trade of Cuba has heretofore been largely with South America and Central America ports. War Department officials believe that the direct intercourse within the past six months between the Cubans and the Americans has had the effect of turning the Cuban commercial instinct in the direction of the East and South Atlantic ports, and that within a short time the Cuban special trading flag will be seen in United States ports from Galveston to New York.

ROSA BONHEUR, FAMOUS PANTER, IS NEAR DEATH.



Rosa Bonheur, the French Painter, Dying.

The Artist-Lover of Animals Stricken with Congestion of the Lungs.

FONTAINEBLEAU, FRANCE, May 25.—Rosa Bonheur, the famous animal painter, is probably on her death bed. She has been stricken with a serious attack of congestion of the lungs, and little expectation of her recovery is entertained.

Marie Rosalie Bonheur, more generally known as Rosa Bonheur, was born in Bordeaux, in 1822. Her father was a drawing master, but his little daughter was thirteen years old before she began to manifest the artistic instincts she inherited. As a child she was very much of a tomboy, wearing boys' clothes and indulging in boys' amusements.

Rosa Bonheur's first picture was a bunch of cherries. Later she made copies of pictures in the Louvre, where her strange costume and independent ways were for her the nickname of "The Little House."

It was in 1833 that she painted her most famous picture. It was called "The Horse Fair," and was exhibited in London in 1855. She sold it for \$10,000, and subsequently to its exhibition in the United States it was again sold for \$75,000. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city.

In 1838 the artist purchased a country estate near Fontainebleau, and she has lived there ever since almost alone. She has always devoted herself to studying animals. Her power over wild animals has been described as well-nigh superhuman. She has repeatedly gone into a cage full of lions or tigers, and the animals have never resented her intrusion.

She is said to have kept for a long time a lion that had been refused by a number of circusmen on account of his untamable disposition, but no sooner did Rosa Bonheur take him in hand than he developed great affection for her. A lioness that once belonged to Mlle. Bonheur died with her head in the artist's lap.

In 1855 Rosa Bonheur was decorated by Napoleon III. with the order of the Legion of Honor, she being for a great many years the only woman to have ever attained this distinction. The announcement of the award was conveyed to Mlle. Bonheur by Empress Eugenie. In person, the latter feeling a great interest and pride in the woman artist's work.

Besides the "Horse Fair," some of Rosa Bonheur's most famous paintings are "Hazel," "Herd of Oxen On the Mountain," "Oxen Crossing the Lake," "Scottish Shepherd Crossing the Lake with His Sheep," "The Shepherd and His Flock Seeking Refuge from the Storm" and the "Labouring Nivernais."

NO INSULT AT BERLIN CONGRESS.

The Reason That Surgeon Boyd's Remarks Were Not Applauded.

BERLIN, May 25.—The American delegates to the Tuberculosis Congress attach no political significance to the fact that Surgeon J. C. Boyd, U. S. N., chairman of the United States delegation to the congress, was heard in silence during his address yesterday, while the remarks of all other foreign representatives were vigorously applauded. The incident is explained by the fact that Dr. Boyd spoke in English and in a low voice. The Duke of Hildburghausen, one of his way repeatedly to show attention to the American delegates. Emperor William has sent the following telegram to the congress in response to its message of respect:

"Best wishes for a happy and useful issue. May the united labors of medical science, philanthropy and love of one's neighbor be successful in checking the ravages of the national disease which the German people as a whole and individual families are exposed through tuberculosis."

FUNSTON DESCRIBES A CHARGE.

Washington, D. C., May 25.—The report of Colonel New General Frederick Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, deals with the operations of the Kansas regiment from the beginning of the outbreak, February 4, until February 15. Colonel Funston confines himself generally to a rather dry statement of the daily events of that period. Describing the charge at Calocuen, he reports: "I ordered a charge up the road and through the gar- dens and bamboo thickets that flanked it. This charge, which I led in person, was most gallantly made, the men firing as they advanced. The insurgents stood until we were within sixty yards, when they gave way."